NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1806. [*No. 2289.*

VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following BOOKS (among others) *are just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston, viz.*

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural History, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus spoken of in Milton's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of science has been treated by some of the first writers in almost every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to such advantage as in the admirable work of BUFFON. Nature has been called the transcript of the Deity. BUFFON's history is certainly the brightest transcript of nature. His genius is as diversified and as sublime as his subject; and his descriptive powers are so strong, that they not only convey the clearest ideas of every object to the understanding, but impress the most lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we consider this performance, we must acknowledge it to be the most valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting so comprehensive a survey of the wonders and blessings of the creation, it fills us with the purest and most exalted sentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greatest importance in every pursuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in physic, in all the arts, either useful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to store the mind of the young orator, he would find it more serviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to display our riches to most advantage: but BUFFON supplies us with an immense treasure: he not only points out the method and sets the example, but furnishes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of such inestimable excellence the student's attention cannot be too earnestly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Translation of Livy's Roman History, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Suetonius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demosthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patsall's Translation of Quintillian's Institutes of an Orator; illustrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hume's Essays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a residence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.
"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.
Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol. 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political History of the European settlements in the East and West-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Esq. the celebrated English comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Esq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.
Boyer's French and English Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnson's Definitions.
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taste, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Fessenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the last edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handsomely bound and gilt.
Anacharsis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Muir's Well-Bred Scholar, superbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do. Elements of Criticism, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Essay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chase's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings revised and authorised by the counsel on both sides.
"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boston Review.
Robinson's British Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chitty on Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marshall on Insurance, 1 vol.
The 1st vol of Caine's New-York Cases in Error
Vols 1st and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly useful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digest of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols 12mo.
Wetber's Mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo.
Nicholson's Philosophy, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paley's Philosophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguson's Astronomy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Blair's Sermons, the last and complete edition, 3 vols. 8vo.
Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 2 vols. 8vo.
Thompson's Family Physician, 1 vol. 8vo.
Buchan's Do. Do. revised and adapted to the Climate and Diseases of America, by Dr. Cathall, 1 vol. 8vo.—*An excellent Family Book.*
Flint's Surveying, 1 vol. 8vo.
Love's Do. 1 vol. 12mo.
The Dramatic Works of Kotzebue, 3 vols. 8vo.
Sermons of Massillon and Bourdaloue; translated by the Rev. Abel Flint, of Hartford (Connecticut) 1 vol. 12mo.
Burder's Village Sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.
Hannah Adams's Summary History of New-England, 1 vol. 8vo.
Mason, on Self-Knowledge.
Steuben's Exercises.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of every Kind used in this Town, and its Vicinity; for Sale as above, Wholesale and Retail.—Country Merchants' and School-Masters supplied on as good Terms as at any Book-Store in Boston.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE as above,

A few Copies of CAREY's ELEGANT FAMILY BIBLE.—Also a great Variety of PRAYER-BOOKS, and PSALM-BOOKS.

☞ LAW-BOOKS,

Of every Kind, (both English and American,) procured at the shortest Notice, and on as reasonable Terms as at any Book-Store in America.—Orders, in this Line, are solicited from the Gentlemen of the Law, in this State.

A few more Copies of MORSE's UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, in 2 vols. 8vo. (*with or without the Atlas*) are for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, at the same price as they sell for at Boston.

February 7, 1806.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are respectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at least none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have issued none—it was badly done; the ink was discharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For security, and to guard against impositions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are desired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1	Dollar; a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do,	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been issued by the Rhode-Island Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchased the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, consisting of a well-chosen assortment of Books and Stationary, to which stock he will shortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as soon as from the press, will be for Sale at his Book-store.—This being his first attempt in business, to which he has served a regular Apprenticeship, he most sanguinely hopes to meet with such encouragement as will be profitable and pleasing, and enable him to keep the best assortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

THE Dwelling House and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, situated in Thames-street, which the subscriber now occupies.—For further particulars apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given the 25th of March next)

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, NO. 15, Market Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent stand for business.—For further particulars and terms apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.
South Corner of Market-Square.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

Mr. Munroe's Remonstrance.

REMONSTRANCE

By the MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States, to the *British Government*; communicated by THE PRESIDENT to Congress.

(Concluded from the last Mercury.)

THERE is another ground on which the late seizures and condemnations are considered as highly objectionable, and to furnish just cause of complaint to the United States. Until the final report of the commissioners under the 7th article of the treaty of 1794, which was not made until last year, it is admitted that their abitrament was not obligatory on the parties, in the sense in which it is now contended to be. Every immediate declaration, however, by Great-Britain of her sense on the subject, must be considered as binding on her, as it laid the foundation of commercial enterprizes, which were thought to be secure while within that limit. Your lordship will permit me to refer you to several examples of this kind, which were equally formal and official, in which the sense of his majesty's government was declared very differently from what it has been in the late condemnations. In Robinson's reports, vol. 2, page 568, (case the Polly, Lasky, master) it seems to have been clearly established by the learned Judge of the court of admiralty, that an American has a right to import the produce of an enemy's colony into the United States, and to send it on afterwards to the general commerce of Europe; and that the landing the goods, and paying the duties in the United States should preclude all further question relative to the voyage. The terms "for his own use," which are to be found in the report, are obviously intended to assert the claim only that the property shall be American and not that of an enemy; but admitting the right to send on the produce afterwards to the general commerce of Europe, it is not possible that those terms should convey any other idea. A *bona-fide* importation is also held by the judge to be satisfied by the landing the goods and paying the duties. This therefore is, I think, the true import of that decision. The doctrine is again laid down in still more explicit terms by the government itself, in a correspondence between Lord Hawkesbury, and my predecessor, Mr. King. The case was precisely similar to those which have been lately before the court. Mr. King complained in a letter of March 18, 1801, that the cargo of an American vessel going from the United States to a Spanish colony had been condemned by the vice-admiralty court of Nassau, on the ground that it was of the growth of Spain, which decision he contended was contrary to the law of nations, and requested that suitable instructions might be dispatched to the proper officers in the West-Indies, to prevent like abuses in future. Lord Hawkesbury in reply of April 11th, communicated the report of the king's advocate general, in which it is expresly stated that the produce of an enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country; and re-exported thence to the mother country; and in like manner in that circuitous mode, that the produce and manufactures of the mother country might find their way to its colonies; that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, broke the continuity of the voyage, and legalized the trade, altho' the goods were re-shipped in the same vessel, on account of the same neutral proprietors, and forwarded for sale to the mother country of the colony. It merits attention in this report, (so clearly and positively is the doctrine laid down, that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country broke the continuity of the voyage) that it is stated as a doubtful point whether the mere touching in the neutral country to obtain fresh clearances will be considered in the light of the direct trade; that no positive inhibition is insisted on any but the direct trade between the mother country and the colonies. This doctrine in the light herein stated, is also to be found in the treaty between Great-Britain and Russia, June 17, 1801. By the 2d section of the 3d article, the commerce of neutrals in the productions or manufactures of the enemies of Great-Britain, which have become the property of the neutral, is declared to be free; that section was afterwards explained by a declatory article of October 20, of the same year, by which it is agreed that it shall not be understood to authorise neutrals to carry the produce or merchandize of an enemy either directly from the colonies to the parent country, or from the parent country to the colonies. In other respects the commerce was left on the footing on which it was placed by that section, perfectly free, except in the direct trade, between the colony and the parent country.—It is worthy of remark, that, as by the reference made in the explanatory article of the treaty with Russia, to the United States of America, it was supposed that those States and Russia, Denmark and Sweden, had a common interest in neutral questions, so it was obviously intended, from the similarity of sentiment which is observable between that treaty as amended, and the report of the Advocate-General, above mentioned, to place all the parties on the same footing.—After these acts of the British Government, which being official were made public, it was not to be expected that any greater restraint would have ever been contemplated by it, on that commerce, than they impose, that an inquiry would have been made, not whether the property with which an American vessel was charged belonged to a citizen of the United States, or an enemy, but whether it belonged to this or that American;—an inquiry which imposes a condition which it is believed that no independent nation, having a just sense of what it owes to its rights or its honor, can ever comply with it. Much less was it to be expected that such a restraint would have been thought of after the report of the commissioners above averted to, which seemed to have placed the rights of the United States incontestibly on a much more liberal, and, as is contended, just footing.

It is proper to add, that the decree of the lords commissioners of appeals in the case of the Essex, produced the same effect as an order from the Government would have done. Prior to that decree, from the commencement of the war, the commerce in question was pursued by the citizens of the United States, as has been already observed, without molestation. It is presumable that till then his Majesty's cruizers were induced to forbear a seizure, by the same consideration which induced the Americans citizens to engage in the commerce, a belief that it was a lawful one. The facts above mentioned were equally before the parties, and it is not surprising that they should have drawn the same conclusion from them. That decree, however, opened a new scene. It certainly gave a signal to the cruizers to commence the seizures which they have not failed to do, as has been sufficiently felt by the citizens of the United States, who have suffered by it. According to the information which has been given me, about 50 vessels have been brought into the ports of Great-Britain in consequence of it, and there is reason to believe that the same system is pursued in the West-Indies and elsewhere. The measure is the more to be complained of, because Great-Britain had, in permitting the commerce for two years, given a sanction to it by her conduct, and nothing had occurred to create a suspicion that her sentiments varied from her conduct. Had that been the case, or had she been disposed to change her conduct in that respect towards the United States, it might reasonably have been expected that some intimation would have been given of it before the measure was carried into effect. Between powers who are equally desirous of preserving the relations of friendship with each other, notice might in all such cases be expected. But in the present case the obligations to give it seemed to be peculiarly strong. The existence of a negociation which had been sought on the part of the United States some considerable time before my departure for Spain, for the express purpose of adjusting amicably and fairly, all such questions between the two nations, and postponed on that occasion to accommodate the views of his Majesty's Government, furnished a suitable opportunity for such an intimation, while it could not otherwise than increase the claim to it.

In this Communication I have made no comment on the difference which is observable in the import of the several orders which have regulated, at different times, the seizure of neutral vessels, some of which were more moderate than others. It is proper, however, to remark here, that those which were issued, or even that any had been issued since the commencement of the present war, were circumstances not known till very lately:—On principle it is acknowledged, that they are to be viewed in the same light, and it has been my object to examine them by that standard, without going into detail, or making the shades of difference between them. I have made the examination with that freedom and candor which belong, to a subject of very high importance to the United States, the result of which has been, as I presume, to prove that all the orders are repugnant to the law of nations, and that the late condemnations which have revived the preten-

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1806. [*No.* 2289.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following BOOKS (among others) *are just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston, viz.*

JOHNSON's Works and Life, by Murphy, 6 vols. 8vo.

Buffon's Natural Hiſtory, a new and beautiful edition, by Dr. Barr, 15 vols. 12mo.

This truly valuable work, is thus ſpoken of in Mi in's well-bred Scholar.

"*Natural History.*—Though this part of ſcience has been treated by ſome of the firſt writers in almoſt every civilized nation, yet it never appeared to ſuch advantage as in the admirable work of BUFFON. Nature has been called the tranſcript of the Dei ty. BUFFON's hiſtory is certainly the brighteſt tranſcript of nature. His genius is as diverſified and as ſublime as his ſubject; and his deſcriptive powers are ſo ſtrong, that they not only convey the cleareſt ideas of every object to the underſtanding, but impreſs the moſt lively images of it upon the fancy. In whatever point of view we conſider this performance, we muſt acknowledge it to be the moſt valuable production of human abilities that has ever yet appeared. By exhibiting ſo comprehenſive a ſurvey of the wonders and bleſſings of the creation, it fills us with the pureſt and moſt exalted ſentiments of piety and gratitude towards the Supreme Being. The fund of knowledge which it contains is of the greateſt importance in every purſuit, in agriculture, in commerce, in phyſic, in all the arts, either uſeful, or ornamental. Were we even to look upon it only as a collection of materials to ſtore the mind of the young orator, he would find it more ſerviceable to him than all the books of Rhetoric than ever were written. CICERO and QUINTILLIAN only teach us how to diſplay our riches to moſt advantage: but BUFFON ſupplies us with an immenſe treaſure: he not only points out the method and ſets the example, but furniſhes us with the means of being eloquent. To a work, therefore, of ſuch ineſtimable excellence the ſtudent's attention cannot be too earneſtly, or too frequently, directed."

Baker's new Tranſlation of Livy's Roman Hiſtory, 6 vols. 8vo.
Thompſon's Suetonius, 1 vol. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 8vo.
Leland's Demoſthenes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Patſall's Tranſlation of Quintillian's Inſtitutes of an Orator; illuſtrated with critical and explanatory notes, 2 vols. 8vo.
Hume's Eſſays, 2 vols. 8vo.
Southey's Letters during a reſidence in Spain and Portugal, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*In this Work, not a Page occurs, that does not either amuse by its Humour, or instruct by a just Train of Thoughts happily expressed.*—London Critical Review.

Smart's Phædrus's Fables, 1 vol. 12mo.
Gay's Fables, with elegant plates, 1 vol. 8vo.
Raynal's commercial and political Hiſtory of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, 6 vols. 12mo.
The Life of David Garrick, Eſq. the celebrated Engliſh comedian, by Arthur Murphy, 1 vol. 8vo.
A NORTHERN SUMMER; or, Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and part of Germany, in the year 1804—By John Carr, Eſq. author of "*The Stranger in France, &c. &c.*
Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.
Boyer's French and Engliſh Dictionary.
Walker's Dictionary with Johnſon's Definitions.
A few more copies of Fleetwood, or the new Man of Feeling; a new and celebrated Novel by Godwin, 2 vols. 12mo.
Biſſett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo.
Gerard on Taſte, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Feſſenden's Works; including "Terrible Tractoration," and the laſt edition of "Democracy Unveiled," 3 vols. 12mo. handſomely bound and gilt.
Anacharſis' Travels in Greece, 4 vols. 8vo.—*very cheap.*
Don Quixotte (*a new and elegant edition with plates*) 4 vols. 8vo.
Sydenham's Works by Wallis, 2 vols. 8vo.
Miln's Well-Bred Scholar, ſuperbly bound in Morocco, gilt, extra, 1 vol. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the Hiſtory of Man, 3 vols. 12mo.
Do. Do, on Education, 1 vol. 8vo
Do. Do. Elements of Criticiſm, 2 vols. 8vo.
Mandeville's Fable of the Bees; or private Vices public Benefits, with an Eſſay on Charity and Charity-Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society, 1 vol. 8vo.
A few more copies of Judge Chaſe's Trial, complete, in 1 vol. 8vo. reported by Evans; and the arguments and pleadings reviſed and authoriſed by the counſel on both ſides.

"*This book is well worthy the attention of the Law-Student, as it contains an exhibition of judicial proceedings, and much learning on the Law of Impeachment; and as it will stand as a precedent for future times.*—Boſton Review.

Robinſon's Britiſh Admiralty Reports, 4 vols.
Pothier on Obligations, 1 vol. 8vo.
Chittey on Bills of Exchange and promiſſory Notes, 1 vol. 8vo.
Burlamaqui's Principles of Natural and politic Law, 1 vol.
Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol.
Marſhall on Inſurance, 1 vol.
The 1ſt vol. of Caine's New-York Caſes in Error
Vols 1ſt and 2d Caines' New-York Term Reports.
Lex Mercatoria Americana (highly uſeful to Merchants, Underwriters and Lawyers) 1 vol. 8vo.
Graydon's Digeſt of the Laws of the United States, 1 vol 8vo.
Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Chriſtian's Notes, 4 vols 12mo.
Weſber's Mathematics, 2 vols. 8vo.
Nicholſon's Philoſophy, 2 vols. 8vo.
Paley's Philoſophy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy, 1 vol. 8vo.
Blair's Sermons, the laſt and complete edition, 3 vols. 8vo.
Blair's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 2 vols. 8vo.
Thompſon's Family Phyſician, 1 vol. 8vo
Buchan's Do. Do. reviſed and adapted to the Climate and Diſeaſes of America, by Dr. Cathall, 1 vol. 8vo—*An excellent Family Book.*
Flint's Surveying, 1 vol. 8vo.
Love's Do. 1 vol. 12mo.
The Dramatic Works of Kotzebue, 3 vols. 8vo.
Sermons of Maſſillon and Bourdaloue; tranſlated by the Rev. Abel Flint, of Hartford (Connecticut) 1 vol. 12mo
Burder's Village Sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.
Hannah Adams's Summary Hiſtory of New-England, 1 vol. 8vo.
Maſon, on Self-Knowledge.
Steuben's Exerciſes.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of every Kind uſed in this Town, and its Vicinity; for Sale as above, Wholeſale and Retail.—Country Merchants' and School-Maſters ſupplied on as good Terms as at any Book-Store in Boſton.

LIKEWISE FOR SALE as above,

A few Copies of CAREY's ELEGANT FAMILY BIBLE.—Alſo a great Variety of PRAYER-BOOKS, and PSALM-BOOKS.

☞ LAW-BOOKS,

Of every Kind, (both Engliſh and American,) procured at the ſhorteſt Notice, and on as reaſonable Terms as at any Book-Store in America.—Orders, in this Line, are ſolicited from the Gentlemen of the Law, in this State.

A few more Copies of MORSE's UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, in 2 vols. 8vo. (*with or without the Atlas*) are for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, at the ſame price as they ſell for at Boſton.

February 7, 1806.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Public are reſpectfully informed, That no Notes of this Bank have been counterfeited; at leaſt none have come to the knowledge of the Directors:—and they know of only one Note that has been altered—*a 3 Dollar Note into* 8—of which denomination they have iſſued none—it was badly done; the ink was diſcharged, and the alteration made by a pen:—The Value only was altered, not the device. For ſecurity, and to guard againſt impoſitions, the Notes of this Bank have particular devices, which the Public are deſired to attend to, viz.

Notes of	1 Dollar;	a Woman milking.
Do.	2	a Plough.
Do.	3	a Wind-mill.
Do,	5	a Wheat-Sheaf.
Do.	10	a Ship.
And Do.	50	a Bee-Hive.

No other denominations of Notes have been iſſued by the Rhode-Iſland Union Bank.

By Order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Caſhier.*

Newport, February 13, 1806.

GEORGE WANTON

Reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public in general,

THAT he has purchaſed the Stock in Trade belonging to W. R. Wilder, conſiſting of a well-choſen aſſortment of Books and Stationary, to which ſtock he will ſhortly make large additions: In future every new publication, as ſoon as from the preſs, will be for Sale at his Book-ſtore.—This being his firſt attempt in buſineſs, to which he has ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip, he moſt ſanguinely hopes to meet with ſuch encouragement as will be profitable and pleaſing, and enable him to keep the beſt aſſortment.

He will in a few weeks open a Circulating Library.

Newport, February 14, 1806.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On FRIDAY the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. if not previously disposed of at Private Sale,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which the ſubſcriber now occupies.—For further particularss apply to
SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given the 25th of March next)

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, NO. 15, Market Square, now occupied by Jeremiah Hunt—an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.—For further particulars and terms apply to
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,
South Corner of Market-Square.

Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

Mr. Munroe's Remonstrance.

REMONSTRANCE
By the MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY of the United States, to the *Britiſh Government*; communicated by THE PRESIDENT to Congreſs.

(Concluded from the last Mercury.)

THERE is another ground on which the late ſeizures and condemnations are conſidered as highly objectionable, and to furniſh juſt cauſe of complaint to the United States. Until the final report of the commiſſioners under the 7th article of the treaty of 1794, which was not made until laſt year, it is admitted that their abitrament was not obligatory on the parties, in the ſenſe in which it is now contended to be. Every immediate declaration, however, by Great-Britain of her ſenſe on the ſubject, muſt be conſidered as binding on her, as it laid the foundation of commercial enterprizes, which were thought to be ſecure while within that limit. Your lordſhip will permit me to refer you to ſeveral examples of this kind, which were equally formal and official, in which the ſenſe of his majeſty's government was declared very differently from what it has been in the late condemnations. In Robinſon's reports, vol. 2, page 568, (caſe the Polly, Laſky, maſter) it ſeems to have been clearly eſtabliſhed by the learned Judge of the court of admiralty, that an American has a right to import the produce of an enemy's colony into the United States, and to ſend it on afterwards to the general commerce of Europe; and that the landing the goods, and paying the duties in the United States ſhould preclude all further queſtion relative to the voyage. The terms "for his own uſe," which are to be found in the report, are obviouſly intended to aſſert the claim only that the property ſhall be American and not that of an enemy; but admitting the right to ſend on the produce afterwards to the general commerce of Europe, it is not poſſible that thoſe terms ſhould convey any other idea. A *bona fide* importation is alſo held by the judge to be ſatisfied by the landing the goods and paying the duties. This therefore is, I think, the true import of that deciſion. The doctrine is again laid down in ſtill more explicit terms by the government itſelf, in a correſpondence between Lord Hawkeſbury, and my predeceſſor, Mr. King. The caſe was preciſely ſimilar to thoſe which have been lately before the court. Mr. King complained in a letter of March 18, 1801, that the cargo of an American veſſel going from the United States to a Spaniſh colony had been condemned by the vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, on the ground that it was of the growth of Spain, which deciſion he contended was contrary to the law of nations, and requeſted that ſuitable inſtructions might be diſpatched to the proper officers in the Weſt-Indies, to prevent like abuſes in future. Lord Hawkeſbury in reply of April 11th, communicated the report of the king's advocate general, in which it is expreſsly ſtated that the produce of an enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country; and re-exported thence to the mother country; and in like manner in that circuitous mode, that the produce and manufactures of the mother country might find their way to its colonies; that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, broke the continuity of the voyage, and legalized the trade, altho' the goods were re-ſhipped in the ſame veſſel, on account of the ſame neutral proprietors, and forwarded for ſale to the mother country of the colony. It merits attention in this report, (ſo clearly and poſitively is the doctrine laid down, that the landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country broke the continuity of the voyage) that it is ſtated as a doubtful point, whether the mere touching in the neutral country to obtain freſh clearances will be conſidered in the light of the direct trade; that no poſitive inhibition is inſiſted on any but the direct trade between the mother country and the colonies. This doctrine in the light herein ſtated, is alſo to be found in the treaty between Great-Britain and Ruſſia, June 17, 1801. By the 2d ſection of the 3d article, the commerce of neutrals in the productions or manufactures of the enemies of Great-Britain, which have become the property of the neutral, is declared to be free; that ſection was afterwards explained by a declatory article of October 20, of the ſame year, by which it is agreed that it ſhall not be underſtood to authoriſe neutrals to carry the produce or merchandize of an enemy either directly from the colonies to the parent country, or from the parent country to the colonies. In other reſpects the commerce was left on the footing on which it was placed by that ſection, perfectly free, except in the direct trade, between the colony and the parent country.—It is worthy of remark, that, as by the reference made in the explanatory article of the treaty with Ruſſia, to the United States of America it was ſuppoſed that thoſe States and Ruſſia, Denmark and Sweden, had a common intereſt in neutral queſtions, ſo it was obviouſly intended, from the ſimilarity of ſentiment which is obſervable between that treaty as amended, and the report of the Advocate-General, above mentioned, to place all the parties on the ſame footing.—After theſe acts of the Britiſh Government, which being official were made public, it was not to be expected that any greater reſtraint would have ever been contemplated by it, on that commerce, than they impoſe, that an inquiry would have been made, not whether the property with which an American veſſel was charged belonged to a citizen of the United States, or an enemy, but whether it belonged to this or that American;—an inquiry which impoſes a condition which it is believed that no independent nation, having a juſt ſenſe of what it owes to its rights or its honor, can ever comply with it. Much leſs was it to be expected that ſuch a reſtraint would have been thought of after the report of the commiſſioners above averted to, which ſeemed to have placed the rights of the United States inconteſtibly on a much more liberal, and, as is contended, juſt footing.

It is proper to add, that the decree of the lords commiſſioners of appeals in the caſe of the Eſſex, produced the ſame effect as an order from the Government would have done. Prior to that decree, from the commencement of the war, the commerce in queſtion was purſued by the citizens of the United States, as has been already obſerved, without moleſtation. It is preſumable that till then his Majeſty's cruizers were induced to forbear a ſeizure, by the ſame conſideration which induced the Americans citizens to engage in the commerce, a belief that it was a lawful one. The facts above mentioned were equally before the parties, and it is not ſurpriſing that they ſhould have drawn the ſame concluſion from them. That decree, however, opened a new ſcene. It certainly gave a ſignal to the cruizers to commence the ſeizures which they have not failed to do, as has been ſufficiently felt by the citizens of the United States, who have ſuffered by it. According to the information which has been given me, about 50 veſſels have been brought into the ports of Great-Britain in conſequence of it, and there is reaſon to believe that the ſame ſyſtem is purſued in the Weſt-Indies and elſewhere. The meaſure is the more to be complained of, becauſe Great-Britain had, in permitting the commerce for two years, given a ſanction to it by her conduct, and nothing had occurred to create a ſuſpicion that her ſentiments varied from her conduct. Had that been the caſe, or had ſhe been diſpoſed to change her conduct in that reſpect towards the United States, it might reaſonably have been expected that ſome intimation would have been given of it before the meaſure was carried into effect. Between powers who are equally deſirous of preſerving the relations of friendſhip with each other, notice might in all ſuch caſes be expected. But in the preſent caſe the obligations to give it ſeemed to be peculiarly ſtrong. The exiſtence of a negociation which had been ſought on the part of the United States ſome conſiderable time before my departure for Spain, for the expreſs purpoſe of adjuſting amicably and fairly, all ſuch queſtions between the two nations, and poſtponed on that occaſion to accommodate the views of his Majeſty's Government, furniſhed a ſuitable opportunity for ſuch an intimation, while it could not otherwiſe than increaſe the claim to it.

In this Communication I have made no comment on the difference which is obſervable in the import of the ſeveral orders which have regulated, at different times, the ſeizure of neutral veſſels, ſome of which were more moderate than others. It is proper, however, to remark here, that thoſe which were iſſued, or even that any had been iſſued ſince the commencement of the preſent war, were circumſtances not known till very lately:—On principle it is acknowledged, that they are to be viewed in the ſame light, and it has been my object to examine them by that ſtandard, without going into detail, or making the ſhades of difference between them. I have made the examination with that freedom and candor which belong, to a ſubject of very high importance to the United States, the reſult of which has been, as I preſume, to prove that all the orders are repugnant to the law of nations, and that the late condemnations which have revived the preſent

ſtand on the part of Great-Britain, are not only repugnant to that law, but to the underſtanding which it was ſuppoſed had taken place between the two powers, reſpecting the commerce in queſtion.

I cannot conclude this note without adverting to the other topics depending between our governments which it is alſo much wiſhed to adjuſt at this time. Theſe are well known to your Lordſhip, and it is therefore unneceſſary to add any thing to them at preſent. With a view to perpetuate the friendſhip of the two nations, no unneceſſary cauſe of colliſion ſhould be left open.—Thoſe reverted to, are believed to be of this kind, ſuch as the caſe of boundary, the impreſſment of ſeamen, &c. ſince it is preſumed there can be no real conflicting intereſt between them on thoſe points. The general commercial relation may then be adjuſted or poſtponed as may be moſt conſiſtent with the views of his Majeſty's government. On that point alſo it is believed that it will not be difficult to make ſuch an arrangement as, by giving ſufficient ſcope to the reſources, to the induſtry and the enterprize of the people of both countries, may prove highly and reciprocally advantageous to them. In the topic of impreſſment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been ſo long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in reſpect to the ſufferers, and the honor of their Government, even in their own ports, ſo often outraged, that the aſtoniſhed world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which theſe injuries have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives: Whether the United States merit the rank to which in other reſpects they are juſtly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, loſt their energy, and become degenerate. The United States are not inſenſible that their conduct has expoſed them to ſuch ſuſpicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware, from the ſimilarity in the perſon, in the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the ſubject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great-Britain alſo it is a delicate one, and they have been willing, in ſeeking an arrangement of this important intereſt, to give a proof by the mode, of their very ſincere deſire to cheriſh the relations of friendſhip with her. I have only to add, that I ſhall be happy to meet your Lordſhip on theſe points, as ſoon as you can make it convenient to you. I have the honor to be, with high conſideration, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at New-York, from Liverpool.—Laſt London date, Dec. 16, 1805.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

BRUNN, NOV. 13, 1805.

THE Archduke Charles, after reſiſting the impetuous attacks of Maſſena, and obliging him to retire to Vienna, on the 1ſt of Nov. availed himſelf of the opportunity to make his retreat out of Italy, which the ſituation of the Imperial affairs in Germany rendered indiſpenſable. And ſuch were his maſterly arrangements that the army reached Montechio Maggiore without obſtacle or loſs, though Maſſena warmly purſued his rear-guard. He is now on the Piave.

NOV. 15.

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

The following official account is juſt publiſhed in a Gazette Extraordinary:

The Emperor yeſterday received a courier from the R. Gen. Count Kutuſow, announcing a complete victory over the French column, conſiſting of 10,000 men, under Marſhal Mortier, near Krems. The account is dated on the field of battle. On the 9th Nov. the Ruſſian army croſſed the Danube; the 10th the enemy, by ſuperiority of force, drove them along the *left* of the Danube to Stein. In the morning of the 11th the Ruſſians in 3 columns attacked and defeated them; and the whole diviſion, which could not eſcape in boats, were killed or made priſoners; among the latter are Gen. Grain d'Orge, 1 Col. 1 Lt. Col. 36 inferior officers, and 2000 men. Martial Mortier is miſſing, and ſuppoſed to be killed. We alſo took 5 field pieces. The Ruſſian loſs is inconſiderable, but they have to lament the death of the Auſtrian Lt. F. Marſhal Schmidt, who had been given as Q. M. General to the Ruſſian army. He died the death of a hero, after he had contributed to the victory, and had attacked the enemy both in flank and rear. He had been 40 years in the ſervice.

[In another account it is mentioned, that the Ruſſians repeatedly charged the enemy with the bayonet, with incredible valour, and made a dreadful carnage. A late account of the Ruſſian army ſays, that their charge with the bayonet is a ſhock which no troops can reſiſt.

[The French, in their 22d bulletin, in giving the account of this action, ſtate, that they made head againſt the Ruſſians from 6 in the morning, till 4 P. M.—that "having made themſelves maſters of Leoben, they thought their labour was over; but the enemy, enraged at their loſſes, had marched in two columns, by difficult paſſes, to turn the French; that as ſoon as Mortier perceived this, he marched ſtrait againſt the troops who had turned him, and cut his way through the enemy's lines, at the very moment that the 9th of light infantry, and the 33d infantry of the line, had charged another Ruſſian corps, and defeated it; that more than 4000 Ruſſians were killed and wounded, and 1300 taken priſoners: that on their own ſide the loſs was conſiderable, that the 4th and 9th regiments ſuffered moſt—[*the 4th regiment of dragoons (ſays another account) were almoſt wholly made priſoners*]: that two of the Colonels were wounded, and a third killed, and that the Ruſſians were retreating by forced marches."

[From the two accounts of the action, and the conſequences which followed it there is no doubt but the French received a ſevere check The Ruſſians were, a retreating body: it was their object to fall back to Olmutz, to meet reinforcements concentrating there: it was the buſineſs of the French to prevent them. The Ruſſians had gained the left bank of the Danube; the French followed and harraſſed them, till the battle of the 11th was fought. After the battle the Ruſſians reſumed and effected their retreat to Olmutz. The French, under Murat, followed them, and the Prince Pancration, with a corps of 6000 men, was ſo ſurrounded by them, that he had to cut his way through immenſe numbers, which he did with ſucceſs, and rejoined Kutuſow near Olmutz. The French 26th bulletin gives a different account of this affair, but it however informs us, that Bonaparte had thought proper to order a halt, in the midſt of the purſuit.—The following is the German account of the affair of the Prince Pancration, which however brilliant, is probably exaggerated:]—

OLMUTZ, NOV. 21.

The unexpected paſſage of the French through Vienna, and over the Danube, put the whole army of Gen. Kutuſow in danger of being turned and defeated. The corps under Major Gen. Prince Pancration was completely ſurrounded by the enemy. Still ſo much greater was the joy, when, on the 19th, the Prince, with his corps of 6000 men, returned ſafe to the head-quarters at Wiſchau. He had been attacked on all ſides by 30 000 French, under Murat, and ſeveral other Marſhals. The affair commenced with a heavy cannonade; happily for Prince Pancration, a bomb, thrown into a village in which a corps of the enemy was poſted, which threatened his flank, compelled them to retreat, for the purpoſe of ſaving their ammunition from the effects of the flames; being obliged to take a very circuitous route, the Prince obtained two hours to effect his retreat. The enemy, however, continued his attacks with much impetuoſity, and ſo far ſucceeded as to ſeparate a few of the corps; but their attempts, though ſeveral times repeated, were without effect, as the brave Ruſſians always fought their way through the enemy with fixed bayonets, and even repeatedly threw the French cavalry into diſorder.

In this manner the valiant Prince, with his corps of 6000 men, effected a retreat over a conſiderable length of ground, combating 30,000 of the enemy all the way. When he joined the Grand Army on the 19th, he brought in a pair of colours, a lieutenant-colonel, two officers and about 50 privates, priſoners. According to them, the loſs of the enemy muſt have been conſiderable.—Marſhal Soult is ſaid to have been killed. Prince Pancration has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

FRONTIERS OF BOHEMIA, NOV. 20.

On the 17th the Archduke Ferdinand attacked the French Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, at Pilſen, and compelled him to retreat; ſo that the Imperial advanced poſts have again advanced to Waldmunchen, in the upper Palatinate. The Archduke Ferdinand's corps now conſiſts of 20,000 men. The French are retreating towards Straubingen.

In Marſhal Mortier's column, which was vanquiſhed on the 11th by the Ruſſians, there were many ſoldiers who had been with Napoleon in Egypt.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Ruſſian force under Kutuſow is concentrated at Olmutz, where he was joined by the Auſtrians under Prince Lichtenſtein, and on the 18th by the ſecond Ruſſian army of 46 000 men. The Archduke Conſtantine was daily expected with 12,000 more. The van of the 3d Ruſſian army, under Gen. Michelſon, arrived at Dreſden (*about 200 miles from Olmutz*) on the 19th, to join Gen. Kutuſow: it is compoſed of nearly 100 000. When theſe are joined, the allied force will be but little ſhort of 200 000 men.

Both the Emperors Alexander and Francis were at Olmutz, and a general battle was expected.

For Kutuſow's bravery near Krems, the order of Maria Thereſa has been conferred upon him by the Emperor Francis.

On the 17th October 24 000 Ruſſians ſailed from Corfu, accompanied by the Britiſh army, under General Craig, and the whole had arrived at Venice. This force, with that which the Auſtrians left in Venice, will be able to harraſs Maſſena in his rear.

December 4.

The intelligence from other parts of Germany, and from Italy, though not ſo favourable as that from Krems, is extremely conſolatory.—Wolfskehl has certainly cut his way to the Danube, and Ney has not dared to advance from Inſpruck. The whole country is in arms around him, and his ſummons of the States of Tyrol to meet at Inſpruck has been treated with the utmoſt contempt.

The retreat of the Archduke Charles is characteriſed as one of the moſt maſterly that ever was made. He is arrived at Laybach the capital of Carniola, and is in full march towards Vienna. Marmont's corps is not ſtrong enough to cut off his retreat, and we expect to ſee him ſoon under the walls of the capital, not a prey "to vexation and chagrin," but animated by the juſtice of the cauſe in which he is engaged, and anxious to effect the deliverance of his country.

A deſire to ſave his Capital from the preſence and pillage of the French Troops, appears to have induced the Emperor of Germany to propoſe an Armiſtice. Bonaparte, we thank him for it, was extravagant in his demands. As the price of an Armiſtice for a few weeks, he required "That the Allies ſhould be ſent home; that the Hungarian Levy en Maſſe ſhould be diſcharged; that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol ſhould be evacuated, and proviſionally given up to the French armies."

Theſe Conditions were immediately rejected, and his Imperial Majeſty in a ſpirited Declaration, publiſhed at Brunn on the 13th, expreſſes his firm determination to continue the conteſt, with the great reſources which he finds in the hearts, the proſperity, the power, and fidelity of his people, and with the ſtill undiminiſhed force of his friends and high Allies, the Emperor of Ruſſia and KING OF PRUSSIA.

Thus have all doubts with reſpect to the King of Pruſſia been removed, and his hearty and cordial co-operation with the Allies may be confidently relied on. The Electors of *Saxony* and *Heſſe* are alſo to join their arms to thoſe of *Pruſſia*.

The Ruſſian troops on the Elbe, on the 23d November were marched at full ſpeed from Lauenburg to the Weſer.

December 10.

Lord Cathcart, who is to command in chief the Britiſh troops in Germany, left town yeſterday. General Dundas is to command the infantry, with Major-Generals Mackenzie, Fraſer, Wellerly, Sherbroke and Hill, under him.

December 12.

On Tueſday a ſecond Expedition ſailed from the Downs for the Weſer, compoſed of the 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 26th, 28th, 39th, and 89th regiments. A third embarkation is to follow immediately. It will comprize two regiments of dragoons, and 2 regiments of the line.

The intelligence from the Archduke Charles is much more favourable than we could hope for, though we had reaſon to expect every thing from him that could be effected by perſeverance, coolneſs, and prudence.—He has effected his retreat at the head of 90,000 men, has formed a junction with the Archduke John, and both are now advancing by forced marches for Germany.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wedneſday, arrived laſt night, and this morning the other three Mails, that were due alſo, reached the Poſt-Office.

By theſe mails the important intelligence has been received, that the Emperor of the French has rejected the mediation of his Pruſſian Majeſty; and the latter has taken the field, and his armies are in motion towards Franconia.—Such is the ſubſtance of the intelligence from Hamburgh.

It is further ſtated, that the Duke of Brunſwick's head-quarters have been tranſferred to Gottingen; that the King, with the garriſon of Berlin, has gone towards Saxony; and that the Pruſſian troops are evacuating Hanover.—All theſe movements have probably one object; the concentration of a ſtrong force to embarraſs Bonaparte, and force him to battle, before he can approach his reinforcements by a retreat. It would be ridiculous, however, to pretend to develope the probable movements of the allies.—A little time will unfold them, and demonſtrate how far their circumſtances have been improved by the acceſſion of Pruſſia—an event that ſeems calculated to produce the moſt important conſequences.

December 16.

His Pruſſian Majeſty has granted permiſſion to the Britiſh troops to be received at Embden and ordered every accommodation to be provided for them.

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS.

By another arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to Dec. 19.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

In our paper of yeſterday we announced the arrival of diſpatches from Sir Arthur Paget, the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the Emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the Allied Army; and alſo accounts, from other quarters, relating to the ſame affair.—In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated:

BULLETIN.

"Government received laſt night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the ad between the French and Auſtrio-Ruſſian armies at Wiſchau. The centre of the latter ſeems to have met with great reſiſtance, and to have been repulſed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with conſiderable loſs by the right wing of the Allies under the command of the Princes Lichtenſtein and Pancration. The Emperor Alexander commanded his troops in perſon, and diſplayed the utmoſt bravery.

"The conflict ſeems to have been of the moſt obſtinate kind, and to have been ſuſtained by the Allies in the moſt exemplary manner. The loſs of the French was immenſe. The meſſenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz twenty-four hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time, the loſſes of the enemy were reported to be much more conſiderable than thoſe of the Allies, who ſtill maintained their poſition at Wiſchau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty, which left Hamburgh two days later than the Meſſenger who arrived from Sir A. Paget. Theſe accounts ſtate, that ſeveral ſkirmiſhes took place between the Allied Armies and the French, from the 29th of November to the 2d inſt. when they came to a general action, in which the French loſt 27,000 men, and all their artillery.—That the French retreated—that Bonaparte was wounded—that he had propoſed an armiſtice, which was rejected.

"That the Pruſſians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the King of Pruſſia had himſelf taken the command of one army, and the Duke of Brunſwick another."

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the Allies remained maſters of the field of battle. The centre of the allied army was defeated, but ſo was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may, under the preſent circumſtances of the contending armies, be conſidered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few ſuch battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The Emperor Alexander was miſſing for about ſix hours during the action, and no little apprehenſion was entertained for his ſafety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worſted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was perſuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be expoſed to leſs perſonal danger.

The accounts received at the Admiralty were tranſmitted by Admiral Holloway, who ſtated, that a Lieutenant of the Adamant was on ſhore at Cuxhaven on Saturday laſt, where accounts had been received from Hamburgh two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the Meſſenger, paſſed through that city, ſtating, that the battle had been entirely in favour of the Allies, that Bonaparte had been ſeverely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to ſuffer amputation. The Commander of the Piercer gun veſſel, arrived from the Elbe, gives an account of what he had heard ſimilar to the above. All accounts, however, agree that the battle was fought on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The Ruſſians expended little ammunition. The carnage was immenſe.

The number of our allies is ſtated at 70,000; though the accounts of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, ſay they were 90 000. The number of Bonaparte's army is ſtated at 80,000; and ſome reports ſay that nearly 27,000 fell on each ſide, while others make that of the allies only 15,000.

It is probable that this battle would ſoon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had ſuffered very ſeverely, and were not in a condition to riſk a freſh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was ſubdued is manifeſt. We may be allowed, however, to indulge the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs. The Pruſſians may be now expected to be ſoon at the field of action.—When Mr. Kay paſſed through Berlin, news of this battle had been received there. A Council of the State had been held, and the Pruſſian army, 140,000 ſtrong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia.

From all that is yet known of the battle of the 2d, it is probable that the French, as well as the Allies, will claim the victory. Indeed we think they have already done ſo, for to no other circumſtance can we aſcribe certain rejoicings which took place in Holland within theſe few days. A gentleman who left Camphere on Tueſday laſt, ſtates "that great rejoicings had taken place there, in conſequence of a victory gained by the French, in Germany—but although he enquired the particulars of the ſucceſs from ſeveral perſons, no one could give him any account: the French commandant could not tell, at leaſt appeared to be ignorant what was the cauſe of the rejoicing."

Letters from France of a late date received laſt night, alſo ſtate that Bonaparte claims a decided victory in the battle of the 2d inſtant. His Bulletin ſays, that the Ruſſians

sions on the part of Great-Britain, are not only repugnant to that law, but to the understanding which it was supposed had taken place between the two powers, respecting the commerce in question.

I cannot conclude this note without adverting to the other topics depending between our governments which it is also much wished to adjust at this time. These are well known to your Lordship, and it is therefore unnecessary to add any thing to them at present. With a view to perpetuate the friendship of the two nations, no unnecessary cause of collision should be left open.—Those reverted to, are believed to be of this kind, such as the case of boundary, the impressment of seamen, &c. since it is presumed there can be no real conflicting interest between them on those points. The general commercial relation may then be adjusted or postponed as may be most consistent with the views of his Majesty's government. On that point also it is believed that it will not be difficult to make such an arrangement as, by giving sufficient scope to the resources, to the industry and the enterprize of the people of both countries may prove highly and reciprocally advantageous to them. In the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their Government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives: Whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy, and become degenerate. The United States are not insensible that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware, from the similarity in the person, in the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the subject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great-Britain also it is a delicate one, and they have been willing, in seeking an arrangement of this important interest, to give a proof by the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her. I have only to add, that I shall be happy to meet your Lordship on these points, as soon as you can make it convenient to you. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By an arrival at New York, from Liverpool.—Last London date, Dec. 16, 1805.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

BRUNN, NOV. 13, 1805.

THE Archduke Charles, after resisting the impetuous attacks of Massena, and obliging him to retire to Vienna, on the 1st of Nov. availed himself of the opportunity to make his retreat out of Italy, which the situation of the Imperial affairs in Germany rendered indispensable. And such were his masterly arrangements that the army reached Montechio Maggiore without obstacle or loss, though Massena warmly pursued his rearguard. He is now on the Piave.

NOV. 15.

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

The following official account is just published in a Gazette Extraordinary:

The Emperor yesterday received a courier from the R. Gen. Count Kutusow, announcing a complete victory over the French column, consisting of 10 000 men, under Marshal Mortier, near Krems. The account is dated on the field of battle. On the 9th Nov. the Russian army crossed the Danube; the 10th the enemy, by superiority of force, drove them along the *left* of the Danube to Stein. In the morning of the 11th the Russians in 3 columns attacked and defeated them; and the whole division, which could not escape in boats, were killed or made prisoners; among the latter are Gen. Grain d'Orge, 1 Col. 1 Lt. Col. 36 inferior officers, and 2000 men. Martial Mortier is missing, and supposed to be killed. We also took 5 field pieces. The Russian loss is inconsiderable, but they have to lament the death of the Austrian Lt. F. Marshal Schmidt, who had been given as Q. M. General to the Russian army. He died the death of a hero, after he had contributed to the victory, and had attacked the enemy both in flank and rear. He had been 40 years in the service.

[In another account it is mentioned, that the Russians repeatedly charged the enemy with the bayonet, with incredible valour, and made a dreadful carnage. A late account of the Russian army says, that their charge with the bayonet is a shock which no troops can resist.

[The French, in their 22d bulletin, in giving the account of this action, state, that they made head against the Russians from 6 in the morning, till 4 P. M.—that "having made themselves masters of Leoben, they thought their labour was over; but the enemy, enraged at their losses, had marched in two columns, by difficult passes, to turn the French; that as soon as Mortier perceived this, he marched strait against the troops who had turned him, and cut his way through the enemy's lines, at the very moment that the 9th of light infantry, and the 33d infantry of the line, had charged another Russian corps, and defeated it; that more than 4000 Russians were killed and wounded, and 1300 taken prisoners: that on their own side the loss was considerable, that the 4th and 9th regiments suffered most—[*the 4th regiment of dragoons (says another account) were almost wholly made prisoners*]: that two of the Colonels were wounded, and a third killed and that the Russians were retreating by forced marches."

[From the two accounts of the action, and the consequences which followed it there is no doubt but the French received a severe check The Russians were a retreating body: it was their object to fall back to Olmutz, to meet reinforcements concentrating there: it was the business of the French to prevent them. The Russians had gained the left bank of the Danube; the French followed and harrassed them, till the battle of the 11th was fought. After the battle the Russians resumed and effected their retreat to Olmutz. The French, under Murat, followed them, and the Prince Pancration, with a corps of 6000 men, was so surrounded by them, that he had to cut his way through immense numbers which he did with success, and rejoined Kutusow near Olmutz. The French 26th bulletin gives a different account of this affair, but it however informs us, that Bonaparte had thought proper to order a halt, in the midst of the pursuit.—The following is the German account of the affair of the Prince Pancration, which however brilliant, is probably exaggerated:]—

OLMUTZ, NOV. 21.

The unexpected passage of the French through Vienna, and over the Danube, put the whole army of Gen. Kutusow in danger of being turned and defeated. The corps under Major Gen. Prince Pancration was completely surrounded by the enemy. Still so much greater was the joy, when, on the 19th, the Prince, with his corps of 6000 men, returned safe to the head-quarters at Wischau. He had been attacked on all sides by 30 000 French, under Murat, and several other Marshals. The affair commenced with a heavy cannonade; happily for Prince Pancration, a bomb, thrown into a village in which a corps of the enemy was posted, which threatened his flank, compelled them to retreat, for the purpose of saving their ammunition from the effects of the flames; being obliged to take a very circuitous route, the Prince obtained two hours to effect his retreat. The enemy, however continued his attacks with much impetuosity, and so far succeeded as to separate a few of the corps; but their attempts, though several times repeated, were without effect, as the brave Russians always fought their way through the enemy with fixed bayonets, and even repeatedly threw the French cavalry into disorder.

In this manner the valiant Prince, with his corps of 6000 men, effected a retreat over a considerable length of ground, combating 30,000 of the enemy all the way. When he joined the Grand Army on the 19th, he brought in a pair of colours, a lieutenant-colonel, two officers and about 50 privates, prisoners. According to them, the loss of the enemy must have been considerable.—Marshal Soult is said to have been killed. Prince Pancration has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Lieutenant-General.

FRONTIERS OF BOHEMIA, NOV. 20.

On the 17th the Archduke Ferdinand attacked the French Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, at Pilsen, and compelled him to retreat; so that the Imperial advanced posts have again advanced to Waldmunchen, in the upper Palatinate. The Archduke Ferdinand's corps now consists of 20 000 men. The French are retreating towards Straubingen.

In Marshal Mortier's column, which was vanquished on the 11th by the Russians, there were many soldiers who had been with Napoleon in Egypt.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Russian force under Kutusow is concentrated at Olmutz, where he was joined by the Austrians under Prince Lichtenstein and on the 18th by the second Russian army of 46 000 men. The Archduke Constantine was daily expected with 12,000 more. The van of the 3d Russian army, under Gen. Michelson, arrived at Dresden (*about 200 miles from Olmutz*) on the 19th, to join Gen. Kutusow: it is composed of nearly 100 000. When these are joined, the allied force will be but little short of 200 000 men.

Both the Emperors Alexander and Francis were at Olmutz, and a general battle was expected.

For Kutusow's bravery near Krems, the order of Maria Theresa has been conferred upon him by the Emperor Francis.

On the 17th October 24 000 Russians sailed from Corfu, accompanied by the British army, under General Craig, and the whole had arrived at Venice. This force, with that which the Austrians left in Venice, will be able to harrass Massena in his rear.

December 4.

The intelligence from other parts of Germany, and from Italy, though not so favourable as that from Krems, is extremely consolatory.—Wolfskehl has certainly cut his way to the Danube, and Ney has not dared to advance from Inspruck. The whole country is in arms around him, and his summons of the States of Tyrol to meet at Inspruck has been treated with the utmost contempt.

The retreat of the Archduke Charles is characterised as one of the most masterly that ever was made. He is arrived at Laybach the capital of Carniola, and is in full march towards Vienna. Marmont's corps is not strong enough to cut off his retreat, and we expect to see him soon under the walls of the capital, not a prey "to vexation and chagrin," but animated by the justice of the cause in which he is engaged, and anxious to effect the deliverance of his country.

A desire to save his Capital from the presence and pillage of the French Troops, appears to have induced the Emperor of Germany to propose an Armistice. Bonaparte, we thank him for it, was extravagant in his demands. As the price of an Armistice for a few weeks, he required "That the Allies should be sent home; that the Hungarian Levy en Masse should be discharged; that the Duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be evacuat d, and provisionally given up to the French armies."

These Conditions were immediately rejected, and his Imperial Majesty in a spirited Declaration, published at Brunn on the 13th, expresses his firm determination to continue the contest, with the great resources which he finds in the hearts, the prosperity, the power, and fidelity of his people, and with the still undiminished force of his friends and high Allies, the Emperor of Russia and KING OF PRUSSIA.

Thus have all doubts with respect to the King of Prussia been removed, and his hearty and cordial co-operation with the Allies may be confidently relied on. The Electors of *Saxony* and *Hesse* are also to join their arms to those of *Prussia*.

The Russian troops on the Elbe, on the 23d November were marched at full speed from Lauenburg to the Weser.

December 10.

Lord Cathcart, who is to command in chief the British troops in Germany, left town yesterday. General Dundas is to command the infantry, with Major-Generals Mackenzie, Frazer, Wellerly, Sherbroke and Hill, under him.

December 12.

On Tuesday a second Expedition sailed from the Downs for the Weser, composed of the 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 26th, 28th, 39th, and 89th regiments. A third embarkation is to follow immediately. It will comprise two regiments of dragoons, and 2 regiments of the line.

The intelligence from the Archduke Charles is much more favourable than we could hope for, though we had reason to expect every thing from him that could be effected by perseverance, coolness, and prudence.—He has effected his retreat at the head of 90 000 men, has formed a junction with the Archduke John, and both are now advancing by forced marches for Germany.

The Hamburgh mail due on Wednesday, arrived last night, and this morning the other three Mails, that were due also, reached the Post-Office.

By these mails the important intelligence has been received, that the Emperor of the French has rejected the mediation of his Prussian Majesty; and the latter has taken the field, and his armies are in motion towards Franconia.—Such is the substance of the intelligence from Hamburgh.

It is further stated, that the Duke of Brunswick's head-quarters have been transferred to Gottingen; that the King, with the garrison of Berlin, has gone towards Saxony; and that the Prussian troops are evacuating Hanover.—All these movements have probably one object; the concentration of a strong force to embarrass Bonaparte, and force him to battle, before he can approach his reinforcements by a retreat. It would be ridiculous, however, to pretend to develope the probable movements of the allies.—A little time will unfold them, and demonstrate how far their circumstances have been improved by the accession of Prussia—an event that seems calculated to produce the most important consequences.

December 16.

His Prussian Majesty has granted permission to the British troops to be received at Embden and ordered every accommodation to be provided for them.

LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT ACCOUNTS.

By another arrival at New-York, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to Dec. 19.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

In our paper of yesterday we announced the arrival of dispatches from Sir Arthur Paget, the British Ambassador to the Emperor of Germany, containing accounts of a general engagement between the French and the Allied Army; and also accounts from other quarters, relating to the same affair.—In the afternoon the following official notice was circulated:

BULLETIN.

"Government received last night accounts, dated at Olmutz, the 3d, by which it appears that a general battle took place on the 2d between the French and Austrio-Russian armies at Wischau. The centre of the latter seems to have met with great resistance, and to have been repulsed; but the left wing of the enemy were defeated with considerable loss by the right wing of the Allies under the command of the Princes Lichtenstein and Pancration. The Emperor Alexander commanded his troops in person, and displayed the utmost bravery.

"The conflict seems to have been of the most obstinate kind, and to have been sustained by the Allies in the most exemplary manner. The loss of the French was immense. The messenger who brought this intelligence left Olmutz twenty-four hours after the battle, and relates that, at that time, the losses of the enemy were reported to be much more considerable than those of the Allies, who still maintained their position at Wischau.

"Accounts have been this day received at the Admiralty, which left Hamburgh two days later than the Messenger who arrived from Sir A. Paget. These accounts state, that several skirmishes took place between the Allied Armies and the French, from the 29th of November to the 2d inst. when they came to a general action, in which the French lost 27,000 men, and all their artillery.—That the French retreated—that Bonaparte was wounded—that he had proposed an armistice, which was rejected.

"That the Prussians, to the amount of 140,000 men, were in motion. That the King of Prussia had himself taken the command of one army, and the Duke of Brunswick another."

The accounts that have been made public, though deficient in detail, confirm this important fact, that the Allies remained masters of the field of battle. The centre of the allied army was defeated, but so was the left wing of the enemy. Even a drawn battle may, under the present circumstances of the contending armies, be considered as a victory obtained by the allies; for a few such battles would entirely ruin the French army.

The Emperor Alexander was missing for about six hours during the action, and no little apprehension was entertained for his safety. He was at length found fighting among that part of the troops which in the end was worsted by the French centre. It was with much difficulty he was persuaded to retire to a quarter where he would be exposed to less personal danger.

The accounts received at the Admiralty were transmitted by Admiral Holloway, who stated, that a Lieutenant of the Adamant was on shore at Cuxhaven on Saturday last, where accounts had been received from Hamburgh two days later than the time Mr. Kay, the Messenger, passed through that city, stating, that the battle had been entirely in favour of the Allies, that Bonaparte had been severely wounded in the right arm, and it was thought would be obliged to suffer amputation. The Commander of the Piercer gun vessel, arrived from the Elbe, gives an account of what he had heard similar to the above. All accounts, however, agree that the battle was fought on both sides with the greatest obstinacy, and chiefly with the bayonet. The Russians expended little ammunition. The carnage was immense.

The number of our allies is stated at 70,000; though the accounts of the numbers, in letters from various parts of Moravia, before the battle, say they were 90 000. The number of Bonaparte's army is stated at 80,000; and some reports say that nearly 27,000 fell on each side, while others make that of the allies only 15 000.

It is probable that this battle would soon be followed by another, and it may fairly be inferred from the French attempting nothing for two days, that they had suffered very severely, and were not in a condition to risk a fresh attack. That there would be another dreadful engagement before Bonaparte was subdued is manifest. We may be allowed, however, to indulge the most sanguine hopes of success. The Prussians may be now expected to be soon at the field of action.—When Mr. Kay passed through Berlin, news of this battle had been received there. A Council of the State had been held, and the Prussian army, 140,000 strong, had actually begun its march into Bohemia.

From all that is yet known of the battle of the 2d, it is probable that the French, as well as the Allies, will claim the victory. Indeed we think they have already done so, for to no other circumstance can we ascribe certain rejoicings which took place in Holland within these few days. A gentleman who left Camphere on Tuesday last, states "that great rejoicings had taken place there, in consequence of a victory gained by the French, in Germany—but although he enquired the particulars of the success from several persons, no one could give him any account: the French commandant could not tell, at least appeared to be ignorant what was the cause of the rejoicing."

Letters from France of a late date received last night, also state that Bonaparte claims a decided victory in the battle of the 2d instant. His Bulletin says, that the Russians

were defeated with immenſe ſlaughter, and that 6000 priſoners, and 18 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French. Bonaparte's retreat is repreſented as temporary, for the purpoſe of concentrating his forces, who are acknowledged in theſe letters to have ſuffered conſiderably; three French Generals are ſaid to have been killed, ſix wounded, and three miſſing. The Ruſſians are allowed to have fought with great courage and intrepidity, and the Emperor Alexander is ſtated to have had two horſes killed under him in the action. Bonaparte is ſaid to have been ſlightly wounded, to have had one horſe killed under him, and two Aides-de-Camp killed by his ſide. The private letters alſo ſtate, that the country people broke down all the bridges, to prevent or impede the retreat of the French, who, in return, had laid waſte the country for ſeveral leagues round. A column of 16,000 Ruſſians is ſtated in the ſame accounts to have joined the Grand Army, on the 5th inſtant; a fact which, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, muſt be deemed of conſiderable importance.

Pruſſia joined in the Confederacy.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A neutral veſſel arrived from Embden, in the river Tyne, on Thurſday night, is ſaid to have brought the important intelligence, that a Pruſſian army, conſiſting of 50,000 men, commanded by the King in perſon, had entered Bavaria, and that ſeveral detachments of the French had been intercepted and taken priſoners.

December 18.

Conſols 67¾, Omnium, 7¾, nearly 3 per ct. higher than the week before.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Feb. 5.

WE are ſorry to ſtate from the information of Capt. Parrott, of the ſchr. Sarah, from Bermuda, that the valuable ſhip John Jay, Capt. Fry, from Batavia to a port in the United States, was ſent into that iſland for adjudication, about the 17th of January. The John Jay belongs to Providence (R. I.) Capt. P. ſays, that it was ſtated in Bermuda, that all ſhips bound from the ports of the enemies colonies, would be ſent in for adjudication if met with.

February 5.

By the arrival of the brig Wheeler, Capt. Benſon, from Guadaloupe, we learn that advices had been received at Barbadoes, that 14 ſail of the line of the Breſt fleet, had got out and were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, where however, they had not arrived when the Wheeler ſailed, which was on the 18th of laſt month. In conſequence of the expectation that the Breſt Fleet were deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, Admirals Duckworth and Louis had been diſpatched for, and arrived at Barbadoes, the 12th of laſt month, with ſix ſail of the line. The Britiſh force to windward conſiſted of 8 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, under Admirals Duckworth, Louis and Cochrane.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 10.

Arrived ſhip Commerce, Adams, 35 days from St. Ubes, with diſpatches to government, from Mr. Bowdoin, our miniſter at Madrid, which were put on board about the 30th of December. The report at Liſbon and St. Ubes was, that a recent engagement had taken place along the whole French line, which continued with little intermiſſion for 8 days, when a freſh reinforcement to Bonaparte's army decided the fate of the day, giving him a complete victory: 40,000 Ruſſians laid down their arms and were ſent home on parole, and 20,000, which attempted to force their retreat, were cut to pieces. An armiſtice was the immediate conſequence. Such, ſays Mr. Adams, was the report at Liſbon, on the laſt of December.

No printed or written advices of a political nature, except the diſpatches to government, have been received by the above arrival.

[It will be obſerved, that the above news is verbal, and merely reſts upon the ſlender foundation of *reports* at Liſbon. We believe it to be only the revival of the old ſtory from Bilboa, publiſhed ſome days ſince from a Boſton paper, of 50,000 Ruſſians having capitulated to Prince Murat, &c.]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 14.

The official Diſpatches of the all important news of the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 4th December, had been ſent to England by expreſs; but the bearer was wrecked on the coaſt of Holland, and the papers loſt. Private accounts, however, furniſh the eſſential particulars. On the 2d Dec. Bonaparte put himſelf at the head of his troops between Brunn and Olmuts, in Moravia; and was met in perſon by the Emperor Alexander, at the head of the Ruſſian army. The number of troops on each ſide was but little ſhort of 100 000. The action commenced with ſpirit, and continued, with varied ſucceſs, during the whole day. On the 3d it was renewed with increaſed ardor. The Ruſſians in the centre, who had ſuffered a partial defeat, crawled on their hands and knees to mouths of their own cannon which had been turned againſt them, and retook them. The ſlaughter on this day was immenſe. On the 4th the battle was again renewed, and continued throughout the day; but on the evening of the 5th, the French began to retreat, and retired back of the Schwatz. The Ruſſians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter. The loſs on both ſides, in killed and wounded, amounts to above 50,000 men. Bonaparte, ſurrounded by his guards, and Alexander, at the head of his, were perſonally oppoſed to each other. The former was wounded in the action, and would have been taken priſoner, but for the deſperate efforts of his Guards, who ſaved him at the ſacrifice of moſt of their own lives.

To the above, our lateſt papers allow us to add, in contradiction to the reports received at Baltimore from Paris, that the Archduke Charles, after a maſterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna, with an army, including the Hungarian levy, of 90,000 men. Expectation was alſo confidently entertained, that the King of Pruſſia and King of Sweden, at the head of an army, conſiſting of Pruſſians, Ruſſians, Swedes, Saxons, Heſſians and Engliſh, amounting in the whole to 250,000 men, were already in the full field, and acting againſt the French. The ſtaff of the Swediſh Monarch had left Stralſund, and the camp equipage of the King of Pruſſia had been ſent from Berlin on the 3d December, on its route towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Pruſſian Majeſty was to follow.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that Bonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1806.

The foreign accounts in this day's paper are very important. It is evident we have had great miſrepreſentations in the French accounts of the events of the war, heretofore. Bonaparte, at the beginning of the war, had a vaſt army ready to march to any point at a moment's warning. The Auſtrians were not able, or prepared, to oppoſe him; and the Ruſſians having an immenſe diſtance to travel, to the theatre of war, the French had opportunity, to penetrate, with great celerity, into the heart of Germany; but it appears they have in certain points been oppoſed with a ſpirit that they have contrived to conceal, in order to impreſs their own nation and others with a belief that every thing muſt yield to the genius of their chief. But at length the Allies have concentrated their forces, ſo as to oppoſe an obſtacle ſufficient to ſtop them in their career, and probably to give a fatal blow to their power in Germany. The third Ruſſian army, of 100,000 men, muſt have been near, when the battle of the 2d of December was fought. And ſhould the King of Pruſſia be in earneſt in joining the coalition, a formidable force of Pruſſians, Swedes, Heſſians, Ruſſians and Engliſh may be expected to croſs Bonaparte in his rear, and thus make his retreat into France a deſperate meaſure.—Neither does it appear that Maſſena has enjoyed ſuch uncontrouled ſucceſs in Italy, as the French *bulletins* have repreſented. The gallant Archduke Charles has fought him with ſpirit and effect, till the affairs of Germany at length drew him thither. In the mean time, the force he left at Venice, with that which the Britiſh and Ruſſians have added to it, from Corfu, is ſufficient to give Maſſena full employment.—Our next accounts muſt, like the laſt, be highly important.

The gallantry of the young Emperor Alexander is a ſubject of admiration. Though he had never before tried his ſtrength in arms, he dared perſonally to oppoſe himſelf to the veteran Bonaparte, who for many years has been familiar with deeds of death.

A letter from an American gentleman in Bremen, to his friend in Philadelphia, ſays, that the King of Pruſſia has certainly joined the coalition againſt France. A letter from Liſbon, dated December 24th, ſays the ſame.—Little doubt, therefore, can now be entertained on the ſubject.

The Hon. Fiſher Ames has declined accepting the Preſidency of Harvard Univerſity, Cambridge, Mas.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its ſeſſion at Waſhington the 3d inſt. Judges Waſhington and Chaſe were ſick, and did not attend.

It is ſaid, in a Boſton paper, that letters from Waſhington confirm the report that Col. Burr, late Vice-Preſident of the United States, has been nominated, by the Preſident, Miniſter to the Courts of France and England.

The official ſtatement of the killed and wounded on board the Britiſh ſhips, in the late action off Cadiz, has been publiſhed. The number killed was 423; and the wounded, 1164.—The number of the combined fleet taken and deſtroyed was 20. 'Tis ſaid the combined fleet loſt 15,000 men in this action.

A reſolution was laid on the table of the U. S. Senate, the 5th inſt. for a non-importation act with Great-Britain.

The Ship John Jay, of Providence, from Batavia, has been captured by the Britiſh, and ſent into Bermuda, for trial.

The ſhip Aurora, of Portſmouth (N. H.) from Leghorn for India, with 45 000 dollars on board, has been captured by the Britiſh, and carried to Gibraltar; cargo and money condemned.

At Stateſburg, (Georgia,) the elegant ſeat of Gen. Sumpter was lately deſtroyed by fire—loſs 15 000 dollars.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

The Britiſh expedition under the command of General Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, have taken Buenos Ayres.—The force of this expedition was four ſhips of the line, frigates, &c. and ſix thouſand troops.

Cadiz.—Admiral Collingwood has given notice, that neutral veſſels, trading to the ports of Cadiz and San Lucar, not having contraband articles, may freely paſs and repaſs, without interruption from the blockading ſquadron.

It is ſtated that our government has received diſpatches from Mr. Munroe, ſo late as the 24th of November; at which time he entertained no doubt of adjuſting, in an amicable manner, our affairs with Great-Britain. We are inclined to credit this ſtatement. Great-Britain muſt know her own intereſt too well to perſiſt in a courſe of iniquity that will draw upon her new enemies, and materially affect her proſperity, at a time when her whole energy and reſources are wanted in a conteſt for her independence.

New-London Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated February 8th, 1806,

"The U. S. brig Hornet, is ordered for England; it is ſaid Dent is to have the command; Lieutenants Tripp, Morris, and Maclean, go in her; Marine officer Lieutenant Cox. The current report is, that Mr. BURR GOES TO ENGLAND AS ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY. The frigate Boſton was ſurveyed yeſterday and condemned, as unfit for ſervice."

From the New-York Herald of Feb. 15.

LITERARY NOTICE.

An Answer to War in Disguise, is this day publiſhed from the preſs of I. Riley and Co. We have barely had time to glance haſtily over its contents. From even this ſlight peruſal however, we feel fully warranted in pronouncing it the *work of a maſter.* It poſſeſſes all the qualities that conſtitute a good ſtyle; in happy alluſion and delicate irony it abounds, and in point of argument it *puts down War in Disguiſe;* and then in the politeſt manner poſſible, lays the *eloquent Judge,* Sir Wm. Scott, beſide the author. As a ſpecimen of fine writing, it is ſuperior to Mr. Madiſon's pamphlet, which, however, is in ſome meaſure to be attributed to the different manners in which the ſubject is treated by the two writers; that of the former, dry and didactic—the latter, more reſembling the popular method adopted by the author who provoked the anſwer. The ſtrain of ridicule employed in pages 63 4, is equal to any thing we ever met with, and which we defy the greateſt of the Britiſh advocates, to read without downright laughter at the abſurdity of the argument here expoſed. We cannot too earneſtly recommend this pamphlet to the peruſal of the American public.

DIED.—At Bern, (N. Y.) on the 18th of December laſt, Mrs. SARAH ALBRO, conſort of Mr. Iſaac Albro, and daughter of the Rev. William Bliſs, of Middletown, in the 41ſt year of her age.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much intereſting domeſtic matter, ſome advertiſements, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb 21.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Fame,	Waldin,	New-York
CLEARED,		NONE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By James Humphreys, Philadelphia, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (price 2 dollars and 75 cts.)

THE DICTIONARY of MERCHANDISE, for the uſe of Counting-Houſes:—Containing the hiſtory, places of growth, culture, uſe, and marks of excellency, of ſuch natural productions as form articles of Commerce; with their Names, in the Engliſh, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Daniſh, Swediſh, Poliſh, Ruſſian and Latin Languages.—*Highly uſeful to Merchants.*

American Captives in Tripoli!

Dr. *Cowdery's* JOURNAL (in miniature) while a late Captive in *Tripoli,* is juſt publiſhed, by Belcher and Armſtrong Boſton, and for ſale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 25 cents.

☞ This pamphlet unfolds a variety of intereſting ſubjects, viz. The late Tripolitan War; the Capture of our Brethren; and the Treatment they experienced from the Barbarians; ſketches of the government, national character, manners, cuſtoms, productions, curioſities, &c. of Tripoli; and the Releaſe of our Brethren from Captivity; forming in the whole a highly valuable compend.

Newport, Feb. 21. 1806.

THE ANSWER,

TO WAR IN DISGUISE,

Is juſt Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

The Office of the Newport Mercury, price 62 Cents,

THIS production, from the pen of one of the ableſt writers in this country, breathing the manly ſpirit of an American, who feels and boldly avows an honeſt indignation, at the inſults offered to our flag, will be read with great intereſt by every friend to the independence and proſperity of the United States. It poſſeſſes a ſtile of ſuperior elegance, is replete with arguments ſhort but concluſive, and with irony as ſevere, as it is delicate.—This excellent vindication of Neutral Rights, is highly important to the citizens of all neutral ſtates.

Also juſt Received, and for Sale as above,

A Treatiſe of the relative Rights and Duties of BELLIGERENT and NEUTRAL POWERS, in maritime Affairs, &c.—by Robert Ward, Eſq. author of the "enquiry into the hiſtory and foundation of the law of nations in Europe to the age of Grotius."—1 vol. 8vo.

Feb. 21, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, with many others, the following valuable BOOKS, viz.

BELOE's Herodotus, 4 vols 8vo.
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols. 8vo.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 3 vols 8vo
Baker's Livy, 6 vols. 8vo.
Bladden's Cæſar, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hampton's Tranſlation of Polybius, 4 vols. 8vo.
Harris's Hermes; a philoſophical inquiry into Grammar.
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols. 8vo.
Sir William Jones's Works on the Hiſtory, Antiquities, Arts, Commerce, &c. of Aſia, London 6 vols. 4to. Plates—Supplement to ditto, which makes the whole of the Aſiatic Reſearches hitherto publiſhed, London 2 vols. 4to. with numerous engravings.
A few more copies of CURRAN SPEECHES.
Maſſillon's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Mrs. Opie's Poems; 1 vol. 12mo
Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Aſhley's Zenophon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dobſon's Life of Petrarch, 2 vol. 8vo.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vol. 8vo.
Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition,* 4 vols. 8vo.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy explained upon Newton's Principles, the laſt improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguſon's Lectures, Uſe of the Globes, and Dialling, 1 vol. 8vo.
Savary's Letters on Greece: containing Travels through Crete, Rhodes, and other Iſlands of the Archipelago—Remarks on the ancient and preſent ſtate—government—characters and manners of the Turks and modern Greeks, 1 vol. 8vo.
Savary's Letters on Egypt: containing a parallel between the manners of its ancient and modern inhabitants, its commerce, agriculture, government and religion; with the deſcent of Louis IX at Damietta, &c. &c. 2 vol. 8vo.
Snowden's Hiſtory of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Thompſon's Seaſons (*with elegant plates*) 1 vol. 8vo
Hannah Adams' abridged hiſtory of New-England, price 62 1-2 cents.
Glouceſter Greek Grammars.

The Life and Campaigns of Victor Moreau, comprehending his trial, juſtification and other events, till the period of his embarkation for the United States; by an officer of the ſtaff; tranſlated from the French; 1 vol. 8vo; *price one dollar.*

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, hiſtorical and revolutionary ſketches, characters and anecdotes; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand; 3 vol. 12 mo. &c. &c.

Newport, February 21, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SAMUEL SANFORD, Cabinet-maker, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; do hereby notify the ſaid creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in their reſpective claims to either of us the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings in ſaid town, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid court for that purpoſe.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH SANFORD, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Feb. 21, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SIMEON DAVIS, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, Give Notice to all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate.——No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN TILLINGHAST,
SETH YATES, } *Com'rs.*

And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE DAVIS, *Adm'x.*

February 7, 1806

WALTER CORNELL,

No. 106, Thames-Street,
Has for Sale,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, 29th of 12th mon. 1805.

Briſtol-Road LOTTERY.

A FEW warranted undrawn TICKETS, in the BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY, may be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

February 21, 1806.

were defeated with immenſe ſlaughter, and that 6000 priſoners, and 18 pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the French. Bonaparte's retreat is repreſented as temporary, for the purpoſe of concentrating his forces, who are acknowledged in theſe letters to have ſuffered conſiderably; three French Generals are ſaid to have been killed. ſix wounded, and three miſſing. The Ruſſians are allowed to have fought with great courage and intrepidity, and the Emperor Alexander is ſtated to have had two horſes killed under him in the action. Bonaparte is ſaid to have been ſlightly wounded, to have had one horſe killed under him, and two Aides-de-Camp killed by his ſide. The private letters alſo ſtate, that the country people broke down all the bridges, to prevent or impede the retreat of the French, who, in return, had laid waſte the country for ſeveral leagues round. A column of 16,000 Ruſſians is ſtated in the ſame accounts to have joined the Grand Army, on the 5th inſtant; a fact which, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, muſt be deemed of conſiderable importance.

Pruſſia joined in the Confederacy.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A neutral veſſel arrived from Embden, in the river Tyne, on Thurſday night, is ſaid to have brought the important intelligence, that a Pruſſian army, conſiſting of 50,000 men, commanded by the King in perſon, had entered Bavaria, and that ſeveral detachments of the French had been intercepted and taken priſoners.

December 18.

Conſols 67¾, Omnium, 7¾, nearly 3 per ct. higher than the week before.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.

WE are ſorry to ſtate from the information of Capt. Parrott, of the ſchr. Sarah, from Bermuda, that the valuable ſhip John Jay, Capt. Fry, from Batavia to a port in the United States, was ſent into that iſland for adjudication, about the 17th of January. The John Jay belongs to Providence (R. I.) Capt. P. ſays, that it was ſtated in Bermuda, that all ſhips bound from the ports of the enemies colonies, would be ſent in for adjudication if met with.

February 5.

By the arrival of the brig Wheeler, Capt. Benſon, from Guadaloupe, we learn that advices had been received at Barbadoes, that 14 ſail of the line of the Breſt fleet, had got out and were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, where however, they had not arrived when the Wheeler ſailed, which was on the 18th of laſt month. In conſequence of the expectation that the Breſt Fleet were deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, Admirals Duckworth and Louis had been diſpatched for, and arrived at Barbadoes, the 12th of laſt month, with ſix ſail of the line. The Britiſh force to windward conſiſted of 8 ſail of the line and 12 frigates, under Admirals Duckworth, Louis and Cochrane.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 10.

Arrived ſhip Commerce, Adams, 35 days from St. Ubes, with diſpatches to government, from Mr. Bowdoin, our miniſter at Madrid, which were put on board about the 30th of December. The report at Liſbon and St. Ubes was, that a recent engagement had taken place along the whole French line, which continued with little intermiſſion for 8 days, when a freſh reinforcement to Bonaparte's army decided the fate of the day, giving him a complete victory: 40,000 Ruſſians laid down their arms and were ſent home on parole, and 20,000, which attempted to force their retreat, were cut to pieces. An armiſtice was the immediate conſequence. Such, ſays Mr. Adams, was the report at Liſbon, on the laſt of December.

No printed or written advices of a political nature, except the diſpatches to government, have been received by the above arrival.

[It will be obſerved, that the above news is verbal, and merely reſts upon the ſlender foundation of *reports* at Liſbon. We believe it to be only the revival of the old ſtory from Bilboa, publiſhed ſome days ſince from a Boſton paper, of 50,000 Ruſſians having capitulated to Prince Murat, &c.]

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 14.

The official Diſpatches of the all important news of the battles of the 2d, 3d, and 4th December, had been ſent to England by expreſs; but the bearer was wrecked on the coaſt of Holland, and the papers loſt. Private accounts, however, furniſh the eſſential particulars. On the 2d Dec. Bonaparte put himſelf at the head of his troops between Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia; and was met in perſon by the Emperor Alexander, at the head of the Ruſſian army. The number of troops on each ſide was but little ſhort of 100 000. The action commenced with ſpirit, and continued, with varied ſucceſs, during the whole day. On the 3d it was renewed with increaſed ardor. The Ruſſians in the centre, who had ſuffered a partial defeat, crawled on their hands and knees to mouths of their own cannon which had been turned againſt them, and retook them. The ſlaughter on this day was immenſe. On the 4th the battle was again renewed, and continued throughout the day; but on the evening of the 5th, the French began to retreat, and retired back of the Schwatz. The Ruſſians depended chiefly on the bayonet, and neither gave nor received quarter. The loſs on both ſides, in killed and wounded, amounts to above 50,000 men. Bonaparte, ſurrounded by his guards, and Alexander, at the head of his, were perſonally oppoſed to each other. The former was wounded in the action, and would have been taken priſoner, but for the deſperate efforts of his Guards, who ſaved him at the ſacrifice of moſt of their own lives.

To the above, our lateſt papers allow us to add, in contradiction to the reports received at Baltimore from Paris, that the Archduke Charles, after a maſterly retreat from Italy, was advancing by rapid and forced marches to the relief of Vienna, with an army, including the Hungarian levy, of 90,000 men. Expectation was alſo confidently entertained, that the King of Pruſſia and King of Sweden, at the head of an army, conſiſting of Pruſſians, Ruſſians, Swedes, Saxons, Heſſians and Engliſh, amounting in the whole to 250,000 men, were already in the full field, and acting againſt the French. The ſtaff of the Swediſh Monarch had left Stralſund, and the camp equipage of the King of Pruſſia had been ſent from Berlin on the 3d December, on its route towards Franconia. Twelve days afterwards his Pruſſian Majeſty was to follow.

Sanguine hopes are entertained that Bonaparte has at length arrived at the termination of his career.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1806.

The foreign accounts in this day's paper are very important. It is evident we have had great miſrepreſentations in the French accounts of the events of the war, heretofore. Bonaparte, at the beginning of the war, had a vaſt army ready to march to any point at a moment's warning. The Auſtrians were not able, or prepared, to oppoſe him; and the Ruſſians having an immenſe diſtance to travel, to the theatre of war, the French had opportunity, to penetrate, with great celerity, into the heart of Germany; but it appears they have in certain points been oppoſed with a ſpirit that they have contrived to conceal, in order to impreſs their own nation and others with a belief that every thing muſt yield to the genius of their chief. But at length the Allies have concentrated their forces, ſo as to oppoſe an obſtacle ſufficient to ſtop them in their career, and probably to give a fatal blow to their power in Germany. The third Ruſſian army, of 100,000 men, muſt have been near, when the battle of the 2d of December was fought. And ſhould the King of Pruſſia be in earneſt in joining the coalition, a formidable force of Pruſſians, Swedes, Heſſians, Ruſſians and Engliſh may be expected to croſs Bonaparte in his rear, and thus make his retreat into France a deſperate meaſure.—Neither does it appear that Maſſena has enjoyed ſuch uncontrouled ſucceſs in Italy, as the French *bulletins* have repreſented. The gallant Archduke Charles has fought him with ſpirit and effect, till the affairs of Germany at length drew him thither. In the mean time the force he left at Venice, with that which the Britiſh and Ruſſians have added to it, from Corfu, is ſufficient to give Maſſena full employment.—Our next accounts muſt, like the laſt, be highly important.

The gallantry of the young Emperor Alexander is a ſubject of admiration. Though he had never before tried his ſtrength in arms, he dared perſonally to oppoſe himſelf to the veteran Bonaparte, who for many years has been familiar with deeds of death.

A letter from an American gentleman in Bremen, to his friend in Philadelphia, ſays, that the King of Pruſſia has certainly joined the coalition againſt France. A letter from Liſbon, dated December 24th, ſays the ſame.—Little doubt, therefore, can now be entertained on the ſubject.

The Hon. Fiſher Ames has declined accepting the Preſidency of Harvard Univerſity, Cambridge, Mas.

The Supreme Court of the United States commenced its ſeſſion at Waſhington the 3d inſt. Judges Waſhington and Chaſe were ſick, and did not attend.

It is ſaid, in a Boſton paper, that letters from Waſhington confirm the report that Col. Burr, late Vice-Preſident of the United States, has been nominated, by the Preſident, Miniſter to the Courts of France and England.

The official ſtatement of the killed and wounded on board the Britiſh ſhips, in the late action off Cadiz, has been publiſhed. The number killed was 423; and the wounded, 1164.—The number of the combined fleet taken and deſtroyed was 20. 'Tis ſaid the combined fleet loſt 15 000 men in this action.

A reſolution was laid on the table of the U. S. Senate, the 5th inſt. for a non-importation act with Great-Britain.

The Ship John Jay, of Providence, from Batavia, has been captured by the Britiſh, and ſent into Bermuda, for trial.

The ſhip Aurora, of Portſmouth (N. H.) from Leghorn for India, with 45 000 dollars on board, has been captured by the Britiſh, and carried to Gibraltar; cargo and money condemned.

At Stateſburg, (Georgia,) the elegant ſeat of Gen. Sumpter was lately deſtroyed by fire—loſs 15 000 dollars.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH-AMERICA.

The Britiſh expedition under the command of General Sir David Baird, and Sir Home Popham, have taken Buenos Ayres.—The force of this expedition was four ſhips of the line, frigates, &c. and ſix thouſand troops.

Cadiz.—Admiral Collingwood has given notice, that neutral veſſels, trading to the ports of Cadiz and San Lucar, not having contraband articles, may freely paſs and repaſs, without interruption from the blockading ſquadron.

It is ſtated that our government has received diſpatches from Mr. Munroe, ſo late as the 24th of November; at which time he entertained no doubt of adjuſting, in an amicable manner, our affairs with Great-Britain. We are inclined to credit this ſtatement. Great-Britain muſt know her own intereſt too well to perſiſt in a courſe of iniquity that will draw upon her new enemies, and materially affect her proſperity, at a time when her whole energy and reſources are wanted in a conteſt for her independence.

New-London Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Waſhington, dated February 8th, 1806,

"The U. S. brig Hornet, is ordered for England; it is ſaid Dent is to have the command; Lieutenants Tripp, Morris, and Maclean, go in her; Marine officer Lieutenant Cox. The current report is, that Mr. BURR GOES TO ENGLAND AS ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY. The frigate Boſton was ſurveyed yeſterday and condemned, as unfit for ſervice."

From the New-York Herald of Feb. 15.

LITERARY NOTICE.

An Answer to War in Disguiſe, is this day publiſhed from the preſs of I. Riley and Co. We have barely had time to glance haſtily over its contents. From even this ſlight peruſal however, we feel fully warranted in pronouncing it the *work of a maſter.* It poſſeſſes all the qualities that conſtitute a good ſtyle; in happy alluſion and delicate irony it abounds, and in point of argument it *puts down War in Diſguiſe;* and then in the politeſt manner poſſible, lays the *eloquent Judge,* Sir Wm. Scott, beſide the author. As a ſpecimen of fine writing, it is ſuperior to Mr. Madiſon's pamphlet, which, however, is in ſome meaſure to be attributed to the different manners in which the ſubject is treated by the two writers, that of the former, dry and didactic—the latter, more reſembling the popular method adopted by the author who provoked the anſwer. The ſtrain of ridicule employed in pages 63 4, is equal to any thing we ever met with, and which we defy the greateſt of the Britiſh advocates, to read without downright laughter at the abſurdity of the argument here expoſed. We cannot too earneſtly recommend this pamphlet to the peruſal of the American public.

DIED.—At Bern, (N. Y.) on the 18th of December laſt, Mrs. SARAH ALBRO, conſort of Mr. Iſaac Albro, and daughter of the Rev. William Bliſs, of Middletown, in the 41ſt year of her age.

☞ In order to lay before our readers the very important European News, with which to-day's Mercury is filled, we have excluded much intereſting domeſtic matter, ſome advertiſements, &c. &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Feb 21.

	ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame,	Waldin,	New-York
	CLEARED,	NONE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By James Humphreys, Philadelphia, and for Sale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, (price 2 dollars and 75 cts.)

THE DICTIONARY of MERCHANDISE, for the uſe of Counting-Houſes:—Containing the hiſtory, places of growth, culture, uſe, and marks of excellency, of ſuch natural productions as form articles of Commerce; with their Names, in the Engliſh, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, Daniſh, Swediſh, Poliſh, Ruſſian and Latin Languages.—*Highly uſeful to Merchants.*

American Captives in Tripoli!

Dr. *Coudery's* JOURNAL (in miniature) while a late Captive in *Tripoli,* is juſt publiſhed, by Belcher and Armſtrong Boſton, and for ſale at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY, price 25 cents.

☞ This pamphlet unfolds a variety of intereſting ſubjects, viz. The late Tripolitan War; the Capture of our Brethren; and the Treatment they experienced from the Barbarians; ſketches of the government, national character, manners, cuſtoms, productions, curioſities, &c. of Tripoli; and the Releaſe of our Brethren from Captivity; forming in the whole a highly valuable compend.

Newport, Feb. 21. 1806.

THE ANSWER,

TO WAR IN DISGUISE,

Is juſt Received,

AND FOR SALE AT

The Office of the Newport Mercury, price 62 Cents,

THIS production, from the pen of one of the ableſt writers in this country, breathing the manly ſpirit of an American, who feels and boldly avows an honeſt indignation, at the inſults offered to our flag, will be read with great intereſt by every friend to the independence and proſperity of the United States. It poſſeſſes a ſtile of ſuperior elegance, is replete with arguments ſhort but concluſive, and with irony as ſevere, as it is delicate.—This excellent vindication of Neutral Rights, is highly important to the citizens of all neutral ſtates.

Also juſt Received, and for Sale as above,

A Treatiſe of the relative Rights and Duties of BELLIGERENT and NEUTRAL POWERS, in maritime Affairs, &c.—by Robert Ward, Eſq. author of the "enquiry into the hiſtory and foundation of the law of nations in Europe to the age of Grotius."—1 vol. 8vo.

Feb. 21, 1806.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury, with many others, the following valuable BOOKS, viz.

BELOE's Herodotus, 4 vols 8vo.
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols. 8vo.
Beloe's Aulus Gellius, 3 vols 8vo
Baker's Livy, 6 vols. 8vo.
Bladden's Cæſar, 1 vol. 8vo.
Hampton's Tranſlation of Polybius, 4 vols. 8vo.
Harris's Hermes; a philoſophical inquiry into Grammar.
Melmoth's Cicero's Letters, 3 vols. 8vo.
Melmoth's Pliny's Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.
Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols. 8vo.
Sir William Jones's Works on the Hiſtory, Antiquities, Arts, Commerce, &c. of Aſia, London 6 vols. 4to. Plates—Supplement to ditto, which makes the whole of the Aſiatic Reſearches hitherto publiſhed, London 2 vols. 4to. with numerous engravings.
A few more copies of CURRAN SPEECHES.
Maſſillon's Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.
Mrs. Opie's Poems; 1 vol. 12mo
Tooke's Pantheon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Aſhley's Zenophon, 1 vol. 8vo.
Dobſon's Life of Petrarch, 2 vol. 8vo.
St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, 3 vol. 8vo.
Hunter's Sacred Biography, *a new and complete edition,* 4 vols. 8vo.
Ferguſon's Aſtronomy explained upon Newton's Principles, the laſt improved edition, 1 vol. 8vo.
Ferguſon's Lectures, Uſe of the Globes, and Dialling, 1 vol. 8vo.
Savary's Letters on Greece: containing Travels through Crete, Rhodes, and other Iſlands of the Archipelago—Remarks on the ancient and preſent ſtate—government—characters and manners of the Turks and modern Greeks, 1 vol. 8vo.
Savary's Letters on Egypt: containing a parallel between the manners of its ancient and modern inhabitants, its commerce, agriculture, government and religion; with the deſcent of Louis IX at Damietta, &c. &c. 2 vol. 8vo.
Snowden's Hiſtory of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Thompſon's Seaſons (*with elegant plates*) 1 vol. 8vo
Hannah Adams' abridged hiſtory of New-England, price 62 1-2 cents.
Glouceſter Greek Grammars.

The Life and Campaigns of Victor Moreau, comprehending his trial, juſtification and other events, till the period of his embarkation for the United States; by an officer of the ſtaff; tranſlated from the French; 1 vol. 8vo; *price one dollar.*

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch, containing biographical, hiſtorical and revolutionary ſketches, characters and anecdotes; by the author of the Revolutionary Plutarch and Memoirs of Talleyrand; 3 vol. 12 mo. &c. &c.

Newport, February 21, 1806.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SAMUEL SANFORD, Cabinet-maker, late of ſaid town deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the ſaid creditors to ſaid eſtate to bring in their reſpective claims to either of us the ſubſcribers, at our reſpective dwellings in ſaid town, at any time within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid court for that purpoſe.

JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN TILLINGHAST, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH SANFORD, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Feb. 21, 1805.

WE the ſubſcribers being, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of SIMEON DAVIS, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, Give Notice to all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, being the time allowed by ſaid Court of Probate.——No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN TILLINGHAST, } *Com'rs.*
SETH YATES, }

And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

CHARLOTTE DAVIS, *Adm'x.*

February 7, 1806

WALTER CORNELL,

No. 106, *Thames-Street,*
Has for Sale,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.

Newport, 29th of 12th mon. 1805.

Briſtol-Road LOTTERY.

A FEW warranted undrawn TICKETS, in the BRISTOL-ROAD LOTTERY, may be had at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

February 21, 1806.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

WOMAN!

WHO in this world of care and ſtrife,
Doth kindly cheer and ſweeten life,
As friend, companion, and as wife!
'Tis Woman!

Who by a thouſand tender wiles,
By fond endearments and by ſmiles,
Our boſom of its grief beguiles!
'Tis Woman!

From whom do all our pleaſures flow;
Who draws the ſcorpion ſtings of woe;
And makes the heart with tranſport glow!
'Tis Woman!

Who, of a nature more refin'd,
Doth ſoften man's rude ſtubborn mind,
And make him gentle, mild and kind!
'Tis Woman!

Who binds us all to one another,
By ſilken bands, of father, mother,
Of huſband, children, ſiſter, brother!
'Tis Woman!

When hours of abſence paſt we meet,
Say, who enraptur'd runs to greet
Our glad return, with kiſſes ſweet!
'Tis Woman!

Who by a word, a touch, a ſigh,
The ſimple glancing of her eye,
Can fill the ſoul with ecſtacy!
'Tis Woman!

Eden ſhe loſt, enſnared to vice,
But well has ſhe repaid its price,
For Earth is made a Paradiſe
By Woman!

Bid me with mandate ſtern prepare,
To cope with famine, death, deſpair,
All, all, undaunted, I would bear
For Woman!

Place me upon ſome deſert ſhore,
Round which the angry tempeſts roar,
My conſtant ſoul ſhould ſtill adore
Dear Woman!

Guide me to mountains white with ſnow,
Where chilling winds for ever blow,
E'en there contented I would go
With Woman!

Deep, deep, within the mountain's ſide,
I'd dig a cavern for my bride,
And there my treaſure I would hide,
My own dear Woman!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON THE FOLLY OF SIN.

'TTHE difference between a wiſe man and a fool is, that the wiſe man begins in the end, and the fool ends in the beginning.—The end of ſin is ſorrow and miſery, which the wiſe man ſeeing, avoids the ſnare. It was the fool that ſaid, there is no God; yet he could not ſeriouſly think it, though he might be glad if it were ſo: He could no more believe that a ſoul was wanting to the vaſt univerſe, than a ſpirit to actuate his own body. 'Tis evident with what eaſe and pleaſure the mind diſpoſes and commands every motion member, muſcle and nerve of man's wonderful frame: ſurely we may conceive that the infinite and incomprehenſible Spirit can as eaſily diſpoſe and order every particle of what may ſeem accident in the vaſt ſurrounding world, and muſt conclude, of courſe, that the great ſoul of all muſt be infinitely wiſe, infinitely good, omnipreſent, and omnipotent; and if God be ſuch as ſenſe, and reaſon, and religion teach, can there be a greater folly than to counteract his laws, which are the laws of order and of happineſs.—Sin can no more be without folly, than water without moiſture: it is folly that opens the door, lets it into the heart, and retains it there. 'Tis ſo deep a folly as to ſet a man againſt himſelf.—Nature teaches to all things animate ſelf-preſervation; but the ſinner is more careleſs than the beaſt of the field.—Sin debilitates us in the practice of good: it hides itſelf in the blackneſs of the night, and if there remain the leaſt deſire of advancing towards heaven, like a chain about a priſoner's leg, it pulls us back, and keeps us ſtill in ſlavery.—It is the fool that utters ſlander, that ſports in miſchief, that rages and is confident, that deſpiſeth inſtruction, though from a father's love. It is the fool's lip that enters into contention; it is the fool that folds his hands in ſloth, that truſteth in his own frail heart, and that makes a mock at ſin.

Seneca ſays admirably of himſelf, "Though I were ſure men could never know it, and that God would certainly pardon it, yet I would not intentionally commit a ſin, on account of the baſeneſs and diſhoneſty of the ſin itſelf."—He is happy who can wean himſelf from the world's allurements; but if his lot be caſt amidſt its profits, pleaſures, and honors, let him live therein as the bee doth in honey; who, though the hive be ever ſo full, yet with it never entangles his wings.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork HAMS.
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leaſed,

And poſſeſſion given the 25*th of March next,*

THE eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, ſituated on Eaſton's point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar Streets; a pleaſant and airy ſituation—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, (which would be preferred) or hire, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE.
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*
Newport, January 28, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15*th of February next,*

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, ormerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnſton,* Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood.*—For terms apply to
JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 10*th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock A. M. on the premiſes, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,*

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty-fifth of ſaid month.
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ferges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chints and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white, and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin,* is poſtponed till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges;*—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads excellent Retailing Molaſſes.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Jan 20, 1806.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames-ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethartge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only,* at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1ſt District.
Collector's Office. Dec 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

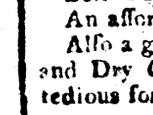
A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles ſouth weſt from Wickford, on the country road—Alſo one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Grift-mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there is three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,
BERIAH WAITE.
N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.
North-Kingſtown, January 6, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf
FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7 1806.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf, Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,



THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furniſhed as a New-York Packet).—This veſſel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the beſt materials our country affords, and is the moſt commodious veſſel ever yet eſtabliſhed in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to
EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, January 30, 1806.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, *Market-quare,*

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.
SHERRY, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.
Coguiac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh cask Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Alſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; man's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

WOMAN!

WHO in this world of care and ſtrife,
Doth kindly cheer and ſweeten life,
As friend, companion, and as wife?
'Tis Woman!

Who by a thouſand tender wiles,
By fond endearments and by ſmiles,
Our boſom of its grief beguiles!
'Tis Woman!

From whom do all our pleaſures flow;
Who draws the ſcorpion ſtings of woe;
And makes the heart with tranſport glow?
'Tis Woman!

Who, of a nature more refin'd,
Doth ſoften man's rude ſtubborn mind,
And make him gentle, mild and kind?
'Tis Woman!

Who binds us all to one another,
By ſilken bands, of father, mother,
Of huſband, children, ſiſter brother?
'Tis Woman!

When hours of abſence paſt we meet,
Say, who enraptur'd runs to greet
Our glad return, with kiſſes ſweet?
'Tis Woman!

Who by a word, a touch, a ſigh,
The ſimple glancing of her eye,
Can fill the ſoul with ecſtacy?
'Tis Woman!

Eden ſhe loſt, enſnared to vice,
But well has ſhe repaid its price,
For Earth is made a Paradiſe
By Woman!

Bid me with mandate ſtern prepare,
To cope with famine, death, deſpair,
All, all, undaunted, I would bear
For Woman!

Place me upon ſome deſert ſhore,
Round which the angry tempeſts roar,
My conſtant ſoul ſhould ſtill adore
Dear Woman!

Guide me to mountains white with ſnow,
Where chilling winds for ever blow,
E'en there contented I would go
With Woman!

Deep, deep, within the mountain's ſide,
I'd dig a cavern for my bride,
And there my treaſure I would hide,
My own dear Woman!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON THE FOLLY OF SIN.

THE difference between a wiſe man and a fool is, that the wiſe man begins in the end, and the fool ends in the beginning.—The end of ſin is ſorrow and miſery, which the wiſe man ſeeing, avoids the ſnare. It was the fool that ſaid, there is no God; yet he could not ſeriouſly think it, though he might be glad if it were ſo: He could no more believe that a ſoul was wanting to the vaſt univerſe, than a ſpirit to actuate his own body. 'Tis evident with what eaſe and pleaſure the mind diſpoſes and commands every motion member, muſcle and nerve of man's wonderful frame: ſurely we may conceive that the infinite and incomprehenſible Spirit can as eaſily diſpoſe and order every particle of what may ſeem accident in the vaſt ſurrounding world, and muſt conclude, of courſe, that the great ſoul of all muſt be infinitely wiſe, infinitely good, omnipreſent, and omnipotent; and if God be ſuch as ſenſe, and reaſon, and religion teach, can there be a greater folly than to counteract his laws, which are the laws of order and of happineſs.—Sin can no more be without folly, than water without moiſture: it is folly that opens the door, lets it into the heart, and retains it there. 'Tis ſo deep a folly as to ſet a man againſt himſelf.—Nature teaches to all things animate ſelf-preſervation; but the ſinner is more careleſs than the beaſt of the field.—Sin debilitates us in the practice of good: it hides itſelf in the blackneſs of the night, and if there remain the leaſt deſire of advancing towards heaven, like a chain about a priſoner's leg, it pulls us back, and keeps us ſtill in ſlavery.—It is the fool that utters ſlander, that ſports in miſchief, that rages and is confident, that deſpiſeth inſtruction, though from a father's love. It is the fool's lip that enters into contention; it is the fool that folds his hands in ſloth, that truſteth in his own frail heart, and that makes a mock at ſin.

Seneca ſays admirably of himſelf, "Though I were ſure men could never know it, and that God would certainly pardon it, yet I would not intentionally commit a ſin, on account of the baſeneſs and diſhoneſty of the ſin itſelf."—He is happy who can wean himſelf from the world's allurements; but if his lot be caſt amidſt its profits, pleaſures, and honors, let him live therein as the bee does in honey; who, though the hive be ever ſo full, yet with it never entangles his wings.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

S. MALBONE,

Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

THE Cargo of the Brig Lucinda, Capt. Shaw, from Jamaica, conſiſting of 174 hogſheads 4th-proof Rum.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

ONE Hundred and Fifty Barrels of the beſt Quality North-Carolina TAR, on James Perry's Wharf.—Apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Thouſand Weight of ſmoaked Pork HAMS.
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Feb. 7, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leaſed,

And poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

THE eſtate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, ſituated on Eaſton's point, bounded on Waſhington and Poplar Streets; a pleaſant and airy ſituation—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, (which would be preferred) or hire, will pleaſe apply to the ſubſcribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE.
GEORGE TOPHAM, } *Committee.*

Newpor, January 28, 1806.

TO BE LET,

And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, ormerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnſton*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to
JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon. 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 10th Day of March next, at Eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale.

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty-fifth of ſaid month.
BENJAMIN DURFEE.
Troy, February 7, 1806.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white, and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jerrmiah Auſtin*, is poſtponed till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newpor, Nov 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec. 7, 1805.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads excellent Retailing Molaſſes.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Jan 20, 1806.

FOR SALE,

And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new Goods, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22*d*, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargie; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 22, 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1ſt District.
Collector's Office, Dec 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Two miles ſouth weſt from Wickford, on the country road—Alſo one-half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Griſt-mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water; there is three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,
BERIAH WAITE.
N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.
North-Kingſtown, January 6, 1806.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf
FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

HAVANNA Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailing—for Sale, by
SIMON NEWTON, jun.
Newport, Feb. 7 1806.

A FEW Quarter-caſks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and beſt retailing Molaſſes, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store NO. 53, Long-Wharf.
Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furniſhed as a New-York Packet).—This veſſel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the beſt materials our country affords, and is the moſt commodious veſſel ever yet eſtabliſhed in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to
EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, January 30, 1806.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, *Market-quare,*

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of GOODS, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Liſbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh caſk Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Aliſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glaſſes
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4, and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklenburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.